

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2071.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. POESNECKER, Esq.
I. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIEKS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT
at the rate of a per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

**RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.**

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN
\$250 a once will not be received. No
Deposit may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with
each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

**THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY.
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Underwriters
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Manager.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR NEW STOCKS OF

FENDERS.

FIRE IRONS.

FIRE DOGS.

DRAWING ROOM ASH PANS.

COAL VASES.

FIRE SCREENS.

NURSERY GUARDS.

[LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.]

Hongkong, 25th October, 1888.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 1st
November, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1888. [1010]

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY NEXT,
the 3rd November, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1888. [1012]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"GALIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1888. [1013]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"RAVENNA."

will leave for the above place TO-MORROW,
the 1st November, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1888. [1014]

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO MANILA.

THE Steamship

"DEEPDALE."

Captain Sharp, will be despatched for the above
Port, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1888. [1012]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND
NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER."

Captain W. von Schuckmann, will leave for the above
Ports, on or about 3rd November, a.m.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1888. [1015]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN."

Captain von Giesel, will leave for the above
place about 24 hours after arrival with the
outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1888. [1016]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO MANILA.

THE Steamship

"PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY."

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARESOLLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARESOLLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY'S Steamship

"SURAT,"

Captain F. Speck, will be despatched from this
Port for BOMBAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th
November, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
Passes and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; but Tea and General
Cargo at Bombay, arriving one week later than
by the direct route via Colombo.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$160.00

To San Francisco 175.00

To all Common Points in Canada 230.00

To Liverpool 300.00

To London 305.00

To other European Points at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be
obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, B.C.,

via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th November.

To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHIA,"

on 13th December, and S.S. "ABYSSINIA"

on 10th January.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and
at Vancouver with San Francisco by the regular
Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship
Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$160.00

To San Francisco 175.00

To all Common Points in Canada 230.00

To Liverpool 300.00

To London 305.00

To other European Points at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be
obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
on the 14th November.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and
should be marked to address in full; and the
same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the
day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,
apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

H

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE FOLLOWING

C I G A R S :

MARIA CRISTINAS,

Londres.

Leones.

PERLA DEL ORIENTE, Londres.

Damas.

Sofritas.

NUEVO HABANO in 500 and 100 Boxes.

do. do. do. and.

NUEVO CORTADOS in 500 and 100 Boxes.

do. do. do. and.

Flor de la Isabela, Princesas, Entrantes,

Oriental and Isabellas.

Imperiales, Cazadores, Imperiales, Exceptionales,

Prensados, Principes, Cortaditos, Señoritas,

Manquitos, Flor de Prensados,

Paquitos, Regalia Britanica, Regalia

Inglesa, Chiquitos, Brevitos,

and

BOUQUETS DE WATSON.

SWEET CAPORAL and OLD JUDGE

CIGARETTES.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 29th October, 1888.

BIRTHS.

At Foochow, on the 27th instant, the wife of

F. CAVE-THOMAS, of a daughter. [103]

At Kukkiang, on the 23rd October, the wife of

E. GORDON LOWER, I.M. Customs, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd Sept., at North Shields, from

pneumonia, GEORGE BELT, engineer, aged 51.

On the 27th Sept., after a long illness, the

beloved wife of JOSEPH WHITALL, Esq., R.N.,

at 3, Tywhitt-road, Brockley S.E., London.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

MONASTICON.

The Rev. E. Torres, who is at the head of the Spanish Dominican Procurator in this Colony, has courteously favoured us with a copy of "Estado General de los Religiosos y Religiosas de la Provincia del Santísimo Rosario del Sagrado Orden, de Predicadores de Filipinas en el año de 1887". This is a statistical report of the number of monks and nuns belonging to the Order of St. Dominic, at present residing in the Philippines, Tonquin, China, Formosa and Spain. A tabulated map of the baptisms and other sacraments administered by these missionaries is annexed, the pamphlet concluding with the following figures:—In the Bishopric of Manila, which is divided into 4 provinces and 15 parishes, there are 103 monks and 33 nuns of the Order; in the Bishopric of Nueva-Segovia, with 6 provinces and 54 parishes, 95 monks; in the missions of Formosa, China and Tonquin, divided into 6 provinces, 65 monks and 3 nuns; in Hongkong, 2; as Procurators of the Mission; in Spain 25; and in Rome 2; the total being 570 Spanish monks and 36 nuns.

These data represent the proselytising work which is at present being carried on in the Philippines Islands and in China by the votaries of the Order of Preachers, a religious congregation founded by St. Dominic as far back as 1215. Residents of Manila, and foreigners who have lived for some time in the Philippines, are in a position to furnish us with all the information which these statistics do not supply, namely, that concerning the social, religious and political influence exercised by this, and the other monastic orders which are established in the neighbouring Archipelago, an influence which is said to surpass the powers and privileges of the Spanish authorities themselves. It does not require much discrimination to ascertain what that influence is. Its chief and central aim is the maintenance of theocratic Government in full vigour in the Philippines; and it works for the conversion of the Pagans and the regeneration of the Christians who are placed under its ministry. Reversing the Machiavellian principle, these religious Orders work under the conviction that the means ought to justify the end. To be engaged in the work of Christianising pagans and reforming Christians is undoubtedly a meritorious and laudable occupation, but to make missionary works subservient to a political end, to aim at supplanting the civil authorities of a country, controlling their action as well as their consciences, can hardly be styled an Apostolic enterprise. This is, however, what the majority of the residents in the Philippines accuse the Dominican and other religious Orders of doing, or of attempting to do. Nor are facts wanting to corroborate the charge. There is to be found in Manila an Archbishop invested with the powers of a First Lord of the Admiralty. Is a gunboat to be built? This ecclesiastical dignitary, a Dominican friar, steps in and signs the order for construction and superintends the plans and specifications. Is a railway or a tramway to run, or any engineering feat to be accomplished? The Church representative is called upon to bless the undertaking and give it a kind of working sanction. The Press of the Philippine Archipelago is under the direct control and censure of the regular clergy. Nothing can be written, nothing published there that clashes with the principles or prejudices of the monastic supervisors. Newspaper articles displaying more or less liberal ideas are unmercifully suppressed. Books dealing with religious matters from an independent point of view are confiscated and destroyed; their authors are placed under the ban of proscription, and their owners and readers are no sooner discovered than they are arrested and thrown into prison. We have all heard of the latest of these cases of oppression and injustice, when a reader of the pamphlet entitled "Noli me tangere" was summarily dealt with and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The ecclesiastical classes do not scruple to set at defiance many of the decrees issued by the properly constituted authorities. A short time ago the Governor-General of the

Philippines issued an invitation to all classes of people, to the clergy above all, to attend the obsequies in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of King Alfonso XI. The Archbishop was expected to officiate at the funeral ceremony, but he absented himself and repaired to a suburban convent, where he took no notice of the obsequies going on at the capital. This was attributed to the animus entertained by the clergy against the ill-fated King for his liberal religious ideas. There are orders extant enforcing the teaching of the Spanish language to the natives of the Philippine Islands. The regular clergy in charge of the provincial parishes disown these orders, and simply forbid the learning of Spanish. A petition was recently sent by the authorities to remove the cemeteries to a certain distance from towns and hamlets; the regular clergy raised an opposition to these sanitary measures, and carried the day. Volumes would be filled were we to bring out in detail all the oppressive measures, all the dark deeds, we refrain from referring to those flagrant cases of immorality which are known throughout the length and breadth of the Archipelago—achieved by the regular clergy of the Philippines. One of their representatives in this free Colony, the Rev. Father Torres, the other day gave us a practical illustration of the spirit of intolerance and oppression which reigns supreme among the monastic Orders in the Philippines. The worthy clergyman, probably imagining himself in Manila, and with sufficient powers to inflict on the local press any censure his prejudiced imagination might dictate, took upon himself to express his disapproval of an article that appeared in the columns of this paper, dealing with a most important social subject, by returning us the paper with said article crossed out in black ink. This is exactly how they manage these affairs in Manila. We are only too thankful to the Superior of the Dominican friars in Hongkong, for having given us a glimpse into the *modus operandi* adopted by his Order towards the Manila Press.

Leaving now particular cases alone and taking a broader view of monasticism in general, we have a few ideas to expound on this important subject for which we crave the indulgence of our readers, in whose number we will include Father Torres himself. Monasticism owes its fundamental character to its peculiar origin. The same mental delusion which leads the fakir to keep his arms crossed over his head for years until they become rotten, in order to gratify his religious idea of penance, or the Buddhist to have his eyes perpetually riveted on a certain part of his body while his mind is lost in the vacuity of spiritual contemplation—this same religious aberration has led away the anchorite and the hermit from the haunts of civilised man to the caves of the desert or the fastnesses of the mountains. Religious enthusiasm is accountable for these and for many other follies in the history of man. The first phenomenon to be noticed in a man's mind when he becomes a prey to religious craze, is total disregard of the primary duties towards his fellow-creatures and the world. A religious maniac shuns the world in which, and for which he was created. He professes to interpret the end of his creation better than the Creator himself, and is bent on reversing the order of nature. He looks upon society, mirth, daily labour, and the propagation of the species as so many ugly sins, or as the allurements of the devil to bring his soul to eternal damnation, and he consequently flies from the world and from himself in order to devote his mind and body to the contemplation of such supernatural ideas as his prejudiced intellect is capable of harbouring. These men are completely lost to society and to mankind. Eremitism arose from tendencies of this nature, and it soon became a system of self-imposed imprisonment on the cellular principle all over Egypt, Thebaid, Syria and Palestine. It has been ascertained in modern times by repeated experiments and observations that perpetual seclusion brings on mental aberration, and this has been one of the chief arguments brought forward against the cellular system of imprisonment. No better illustration of this fact can be found than among the hermits of old. Perpetual seclusion acted on their minds as it does nowadays on those of prisoners who are victims to what is called the separate cell system. The pivot on which most of the ravings of the hermits turned was the distorted apprehension of the approaching end of the world. Their visions of supernatural fairies, their battles with winged monsters of the deep, their wrestlings with the demon of sensuality, were all creations of fevered imaginations, or the results of disordered brains. Eremitism soon merged into cenobitism, and then it became what it is to this day—the most powerful arm of the Roman Church. Monastical orders are said to have done wonders in saving the literature of the Romans and the Greeks from the destroying grip of the Vandals, and to have greatly helped to civilise European society in the middle ages. History gives them full credit for these and other achievements; but it fails not to register many a dark deed of oppression, revenge and cruelty, perpetrated by the monks under cover of religious zeal. The treacherous murder of Hypatia, the Alexandrian philosopher, by the sectaries of Cyril, the horrors of St. Bartholomew, the Religious Wars, and, above all, the unsurpassable cruelties of the Inquisition, stand forth as mountains of iniquity as well as landmarks of the progress of the Monastical Orders through history. But for the effective checks administered by the Reformation, and the more effective restriction put on their ambitious designs by the free and enlightened classes of modern society, the Religious Orders would ere this have flooded the world with universal strife, confusion and ruin. Their influence is now only felt in those countries where they have flourished for ages. One half of Europe has already proscribed them as dangerous elements to the peace and freedom of nations; the other half still groans under their iron rule. Spain is unfortunately placed. In the latter predicament and its colonies as mere hot-beds of clericalism and monasticism are slowly but surely going

from bad to worse, the Philippine Islands affording, as we have said, a forcible illustration of the nefarious influence exercised by these so-called religious corporations. While bastardy is rampant in those Islands, and civilisation among the natives is at its lowest ebb, while industry is dormant and the Press gagged and trampled upon, the huge and hideous spectre of Monasticism, wielding a hydra-like power and hurling its Papal anathemas and the torments of hell, infallibility, and the end of the world, hovers supreme in the darkened horizon, and threatens to blast the prospects, the future, and the destinies of that fair Archipelago.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, October 29th.

The American Minister in London has been instructed to recommend to the British Government a change of Minister at Washington.

(From *Straits Times*.)

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

ROME, October 20th.

The Emperor William has started for Berlin, having left the best possible impression in Italy both as regards his cordiality of disposition and political frankness.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

WASHINGTON, October 22nd.

Speaking at a Banquet at Ottawa, Sir John Macdonald said he believed that when the election was over, America would desire to revive the fisheries treaty, otherwise Canada must enforce the treaty of 1818.

HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

HAMBURG, October 22nd.

Hamburg and Bremen have been formally included in the German Zollverein.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

MOSCOW, October 22nd.

The Czar has received at Merv (?) a Turkoman deputation.

THE CANADIAN-PACIFIC.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The Canadian-Pacific Railway Company has posted a strongly manned and victualled train across the place where the Red River Railway is about to cross the C. P. R. The Manitoba Government supports the Red River Company and the Militia has been called out.

THE INCOME TAX IN FRANCE.

PARIS, October 24th.

The French Cabinet has decided to introduce an income tax, but the Chamber is averse to it, and a crisis is probable.

RESULT OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

NEWCASTLE, October 23rd.

The CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs. each, to fit with 500 added to the winner of a handicap value 450 sovs. after September 6, at 10 a.m., of any other handicap 5lb. extra; the winner of the Cesarewitch 12lb. extra; the second to receive 10 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save stakes; entrance 5 sovs., the only forfeit if declared. New Cambridge Course (last mile and a distance of 14 fms.) 20s. 40s. of whom declared.

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THE race-course will be formally opened for the Racing Season of 1888-1889 to-morrow morning. Tea and coffee will be provided as usual.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Hongkong Jockey Club will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SIR CECIL C. SMITH, Governor of the Straits Settlements, came in for a great stroke of luck the other day. An admirer presented his Excellency with a *bigbad rhinoceros*.

M.R. A. MARQUES, the latest victim to the brutality and despotism of the officers of the Macao National Battalion, was released from his illegal imprisonment in Monte Fort in the Holy City this morning, this being the anniversary of the birthday of the King of Portugal, Dom Luis I.

SAYS our Tientsin contemporary:—The tides in the Peiho are now very irregular, and the strong northerly winds that frequently visit us drive off the water. Detentions at the Bar will now be frequent; but if passengers can reach Taku, they can come to the settlement by train from Tongku. The trains now run twice daily.

THE whole of the convicts who tried to escape from Kennedy Town recently were brought up before Mr. Wodehouse to-day. The man who had his jaw shattered by a bullet was the only one bearing any marks of injury. Inspector Stanton conducted the case, and the evidence was similar to that heard at the inquest on

this portion of the year. At other times he will live in Germany and in Russia.

The relations between Emperor William and the English court are still as bad as possible, and his Majesty's recent hint that he might not be indisposed to visit his grandmother at Windsor Castle next winter, met with the frigid response, that the Queen was so much afflicted by Emperor Frederick's death that she will not be able to receive any State guests until July next.

Patti has concluded a contract to return to Buenos Ayres next year. Her minimum salary, I hear, will be £1,250 per night and a further share of the receipts after a certain sum has been taken in. She expects to sail about March 5th and give at least thirty-two performances.

About a fortnight ago Lord Armstrong received a confidential letter from a highly-placed official at Essen offering for a substantial consideration to place at the disposal of his firm the training of the whole of the guns and projectiles which had been manufactured at Krupp's works during last year. Armstrong, after a consultation with his partners, inclosed the letter containing the offer to Messrs. Krupp, with the result that the traitor has been dismissed and arrested.

With regard to O'Brien's threatened revelations of rascality in high Castle quarters, I will only say that if they prove to be well founded the fact ought to surprise no one who considers what the Castle really has been and what sort of men have been its minions and manipulators during the course of this and the past generations. You can't employ a man every day from 10 to 4 in work of evil, in cruelty, robbery, tyranny and oppression, and expect him to be an honest man out of office hours.

It is alleged that John Bunyan was a plagiarist and that the "Pilgrim's Progress" is a literal translation from the French of a work entitled "Le Pilgrimage de Ye Sowle" by Guillaume de Guille, monk of the fifteenth century, a translation of which was printed by Caxton in 1483. It is believed that a copy of the original French manuscript can be found either in the British Museum or in the Bodleian, and it might be worth while to search for it, in order that the question may be decided.

DUBLIN, September 25th.

The fortnightly meeting of the National League was held in this city to-day. John Dillon presided and received an ovation. In a speech he thanked his English and Scotch friends for the overwhelming sympathy shown during his recent imprisonment. He declared that there had been a great change in English public opinion, and therefore there should be no trace of bitterness in Irish hearts. In the face of the present circumstances Irishmen should act with patience, as the Government could not last much longer.

BUCHAREST, September 25th.

The madman who made an attempt four months ago to kill the king fired a shot this morning through the window of the King of Roumania's palace. He was arrested by a detective who had been employed for the King's protection. He confessed that he had carried a dagger and revolver for a year, intending to murder the King.

OTTAWA, September 25th.

The Alaska papers intimate that at Ounalaska it is understood that no seizures will be made in Behring sea this season. This would seem to be confirmed by a letter received by the Government from Collector Henley of Victoria, who states that two British Columbia sealers arrived from Behring sea with good cargoes. The captains say they had been spoken to by the United States revenue cutter *Rush*, and were asked simply what kind of weather they had experienced. No information has been received by the Marine Department respecting the seizure of the sealing schooner *Aurumah*, in the North Pacific ocean, on July 1st, by the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer *Alexander*.

PANAMA, September 26th.

A well informed correspondent writes to the *Star and Herald*: "It is learned that several contracts on the canal have been finished, turned over to the canal company and accepted after inspection. Facts are stubborn things and these irrefutably give the lie to the innumerable vague floating rumors in circulation about the canal company shutting down work. Of course they are shutting down, and just as fast as they can, but only at the completion of their work. Other equally important sections will also shortly 'shut down,' and while it is yet button-holing itself, speculating on the gloomy prospects of the Panama canal, the cable will flash throughout christendom with the tidings that ships are floating on their way over the isthmus of Panama."

BERLIN, September 26th.

Prince Bismarck made an address on Saturday at the harvest festival at Schenau. Referring to the deaths in the royal family, he said: "The gloomy days have given way to bright sunshine. We can look with pride upon the present Emperor. He is every inch a soldier, and will fight bravely if Germany should be attacked; but he loves his subjects too much not to do his utmost to preserve peace."

WINNEPEGO, September 27th.

A terrible tale of starvation and desolation among the Indians comes from the Athabasca and Peace River country. It comes in the form of a petition to the Minister of the Interior for Canada, and is signed by the Anglican bishop of that diocese, six clergymen and missionaries, and seven Justices of the Peace. It sets forth that owing to the great mortality of beavers and other small game the Indians both last winter and this summer have been in a continual state of starvation. They are now in a complete state of destitution and are unable to provide themselves with clothing, ammunition or food for the winter. The petition says on account of starvation and consequent cannibalism a party of twenty-nine Cree Indians was reduced to three in the winter of 1886.

In the Mackenzie river district there were several cases of death by starvation and one or more of cannibalism. During last winter among the Fort Chipewyan Indians between twenty and thirty starved to death and the death of others was accelerated by want of food. Many Indians among the Crees, Beavers and Chipewyans at almost all points where there are missions or trading stations would certainly have starved to death but for the help given by the traders and missionaries at those places. Scores of families having lost their heads by starvation are now perfectly helpless, and must starve to death or eat one another unless help comes. People are greatly agitated over the unexpected condition of these poor people, and the heartrending stories of suffering and cannibalism continue to come in.

LONDON, September 28th.

Prince Bismarck's denials of the authenticity of the extracts from Kaiser Frederick's diary, published in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, are not regarded with much respect, and in some quarters are directly ridiculed. His threat, conveyed in communications with Kaiser Wilhelm on the subject, to prosecute the newspaper on the supposition mainly suggested, that the diary is genuine, is making it public. The *Rundschau* was guilty of revealing State secrets, has had the effect of considerably lessening any belief that might still have lingered in the public mind that the extracts are spurious. The question could readily be decided merely by comparing the *Rundschau* extracts with the Imperial diary, but no mention has been made of this very simple and obvious test before the action suggested by the Government for giving the diary publicity. We thus stand on the eve of a cause-célèbre similar to the *Court des Vos* in 1876. Should the editor and publisher of the

Rundschau refuse to divulge the name of the contributor of the extracts they can be imprisoned under one of the articles of the code which Bismarck quotes in his report to the Kaiser.

The statements that Herr Von Normann and the Duke of Coburg were connected with the publication of the diary are already denied by competent parties who are in a position to know positively what the truth is in the matter.

The correspondent of the *Paris Gafis*, who was expelled from Berlin recently, has hit upon the original idea, that the diary was divulged by the present Kaiser, who did so in a desire to rid himself of the prestige and supremacy of Bismarck by weakening his fame in connection with the greatest German events of the century.

The *News* says it is stated that the publisher of the *Deutsche Rundschau* has given to the public prosecutor in Berlin the name of the person who contributed the extracts from Frederick's diary, and that the contributor is not a politician. The whole Vienna press censures Prince Bismarck for his action in connection with the publication of the extracts. The papers say his purpose is to root from the hearts of the Germans the memory of the liberal Emperor.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* believes that Frederick's diary was revealed by Dr. Gefencken of Hamburg, a confidant of Frederick and a frequent contributor to English magazines on German politics.

The *Standard*'s Berlin correspondent says that if the person named by the *Deutsche Rundschau* proved to be the contributor an action will be directed against him, probably for treason, in the imperial court at Leipzig. The publisher of the *Rundschau* had 30,000 copies ready for sale.

The police have made a search of the office of the *Deutsche Rundschau* to find documents showing who furnished the abstract of Frederick's diary. The search proved fruitless.

An Austrian paper announces that on the occasion of an excursion from Günden to Weissenau the Czarewitch was betrothed to the Princess Maude of Walcs.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 29th.

The *Indépendance Belge*, the principal daily newspaper published in Brussels, gives a forecast of the contents of the pamphlet which Sir Morell Mackenzie is about to publish in his defence against the recent violent attack upon him by the German doctors who were in attendance with him upon the late Emperor Frederick of Germany.

It is stated that Sir Morell will show that the use of Gerhard's electrical appliance to cauterize the growth in the Emperor's throat produced the cancer, and that the use of the imperfect cannula or tube by Dr. Bramann after the operation of tracheotomy had been performed and the rough and clumsy treatment of Dr. Bergmann in inserting and withdrawing the cannula hastened the death of the patient.

Sir Morell is further said to maintain that if he had only been left alone to follow his own methods without interference by the German doctors he could have prolonged the Emperor's life by at least twenty months.

The Central News Agency of London has added to these reports the statement that Sir Morell will devote part of his pamphlet to a description of the daily life and habits of the Emperor, and give a long collection of statistics showing the fatal character of operations for the removal of the larynx, which the German doctors proposed, but which Sir Morell, with the concurrence of the Emperor himself, successfully resisted, preferring the alternative of tracheotomy.

September 30th.

Mr. John Morley, in a speech delivered before a crowded audience at Ipswich, declared that the scheme of local government for Ireland proposed by Mr. Chamberlain as a panacea for the wrongs of the Irish would inevitably prove more dangerous to the union than the Home Rule proposals with which Mr. Gladstone's name was identified.

The public excitement which has been wrought to a high state of tension through the occurrence of so many horrible murders of late has been further intensified by the discovery of two more cases of a like kind. At 2.20 this morning the body of a woman, aged about 35, was discovered near the heart of the city, at the junction of Leadenhall and Fenchurch streets. It was in a fearfully mutilated state, the nose being severed from the face and the body being completely dismembered.

At about 1.30 the same morning the body of another woman, whose throat had been cut, was discovered in a back yard in Berner-street, off Commercial-road, which runs between Whitechapel and the East India Docks.

Profound excitement and indignation prevail throughout the metropolis at the failure of the police authorities to make any arrests or to obtain any trustworthy clue to the perpetrators of the atrocious murders of the last few days. The sickening details of the occurrence at the corner of Fenchurch and Leadenhall streets, eclipse the horror of the Whitechapel murder, which took place some days ago. It is doubtful whether the police if the Berner-street murder belongs to the same class as the rest. The victims in the other cases all belong to the unfortunate class.

Mr. James Whitehead, who was elected Alderman in 1882 and Sheriff in 1884, has been chosen in ordinary rotation to fill the office of Lord Mayor of London during the ensuing year.

The Emperor William arrived here to-day. The meeting between His Imperial Majesty and King Humbert was a most cordial nature. The scene at the railway station and along the route to the Quirinal was most brilliant. Great preparations had been made to render the pageant an imposing one. His Imperial Majesty received a perfect ovation from the enormous crowds lining the streets, and was enthusiastically cheered.

LONDON, October 12th.

The capital of three millions required by the Salt Syndicate has been subscribed to the extent of thirty-five millions sterling.

PARIS, October 12th.

The *Temps* states that the Italian Consul in Tunis has ordered the teachers in Italian schools to exclude French inspectors.

ROME, October 13th.

A review of 34,000 Italian troops took place in the presence of the Emperor William, who closely inspected the force and warmly commended them for their appearance and the manner in which they had performed the numerous evolutions. Signor Crispi has received the Order of the Black Eagle from the Emperor William.

October 14th.

The Emperor William to-day visited the Pantheon for the purpose of laying a wreath on the tomb of Victor Emanuel. This act has called forth the utmost enthusiasm in Italy.

ZANZIBAR, October 14th.

At a meeting of British Indians held at Zanzibar a petition to the Queen was adopted, praying Her Majesty to appeal to the German Government to moderate the arrogance of the German officials in the Zanzibar Province, as it is to this natives consider that the outbreak among the natives is solely due. The petition adds that unless some such steps are taken the trade of the coast will be ruined.

October 15th.

Two Portuguese men-of-war have arrived off Tangier with the object of enforcing redress for the recent disrespectful show to the Portuguese flag.

THE DISTURBANCES IN JAVA.

The following is a translation from the official *Java Courant* of the 10th October, 1888, giving some details of the recent disorders in one of the districts of that Island.

During the night of the 11th and 12th instant information was received by the Resident of Soerakarta, that a band of about thirty evil disposed people clothed in priests' dresses, with white turbans, had taken forcible possession of the rest-house at Srikaton, also called Tawang Manjoe, situated in Karang Pandan, near the boundary of the Residency Madijan, and that the police were not able to drive them away.

The *Java* says it is stated that the police were not able to drive them away, the cavalry of the legion of Pangeran Adipati Ario Praboe Prang Wedono, the men who could be spared from the dragoons of the body-guard, and thirty Ambonese soldiers of the garrison at Soerakarta were at once despatched to Karang Pandan. These troops, together with the Resident, who had left the chief place of Soerakarta six o'clock on the morning of the 12th, with the Pangeran Adipati, arrived at Srikaton at 12 o'clock on the same day.

The cavalry, which had marched along a road covered by jungle, arrived some minutes before the infantry, and immediately surrounded the compound of the rest-house. The infantry searched the grounds and out-houses and found that the evil disposed people had shut themselves up in the main building. After three summonses in Javanese, which were partly drowned by the religious singing (*dikir*) of the evil disposed people, the doors were forced open, whereupon, after further summonses, 42 persons, including women and children surrendered themselves. They were bound and taken away. The remainder, among whom was one who came with a *klevang* in a menacing attitude into the inner room, appeared unwilling to surrender, notwithstanding that after each shot they were summoned to do so. In the fight which ensued in the house, eight of the evil disposed people who had fortified themselves in an apartment were one by one shot down. Three who attempted to escape were killed by the cavalry. Among those killed was also the leader, a man of low birth, who, through fanaticism had obtained some followers and had taken upon himself the title of Imam Sampora. Some pikes, of which one was considered as holy, and also some *klevangs* and swords, as well as a rifle, were captured.

With what object the movement was set on foot is not yet known, as the prisoners declare that they had blindly followed their leader without knowing his aim; they only knew that the nearest object was holy, bathing in Telaga Passir, a sheet of water near Sawangan in the district of Magetan (Madijan). As in the meantime not one of those who were in the rest-house escaped, and the affair has apparently met with no support from the population, who have been perfectly quiet, the attempted rising, if it did really exist, can be regarded as entirely suppressed.

The Resident and the Pangeran Adipati returned on the 13th inst., with the greatest portion of the troops, to the chief town.

AN Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope.

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The *Standard*'s Berlin correspondent adds that the scheme of local government for Ireland proposed by Mr. Chamberlain as a panacea for the wrongs of the Irish would inevitably prove more dangerous to the union than the Home Rule proposals with which Mr. Gladstone's name was identified.

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No. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105,

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock. The whole of the business transacted to-day was in connection with the monthly settlements, so that many of the rates quoted are not altogether reliable. We shall probably have a few comments to make in our next issue.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—152 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$85 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$68 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share, sellers and buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$330 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$73 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 361 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$216 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—122 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.

Indochina Steam Navigation Company, Limited—17 per cent. div. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$53 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$182 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$92 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$82 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$134 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$76 per share, buyers.

Perak Tin-Mining and Smelting Company—\$55 per share, nominal.

Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$101 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—60 per cent. premium, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—80 per cent. premium, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—225 per cent. premium, nominal.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$47 per share, sellers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—5 per cent. premium, sellers.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—45 per cent. div. nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/01

Bank Bills, on demand 3/01

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01

ON PARIS—Bank, on demand 3.80

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.96

ON INDIA, T. T. 223

On Demand 223

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 724

Private, 10 days' sight 724

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul \$675

OLD MALWA, per picul \$645

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$567

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$570

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$580

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$565

NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$513

NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$568

OLD BENARES, per chest \$568

OLD BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$568

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$610

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$600

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$580

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

29th October, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Temp. F.	Humidity Per cent.	Wind. Force and Dir.	Waves. Force and Dir.	Rain. In. mm.
Wadiwstock	30.14	66	88	SW Force 2	2	...
Tokio	30.15	66	88	SW Force 2	2	...
Nagasaki	30.10	72	88	NW Force 2	2	...
Singapore	30.14	72	88	SW Force 2	2	...
Hongkong	30.01	70	88	SW Force 2	2	...
Haihong	30.02	72	88	NW Force 2	2	...
Macau	30.03	68	88	NW Force 2	2	...

30th October, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Temp. F.	Humidity Per cent.	Wind. Force and Dir.	Waves. Force and Dir.	Rain. In. mm.
Wadiwstock	30.14	66	88	SW Force 2	2	...
Tokio	30.15	66	88	SW Force 2	2	...
Nagasaki	30.10	72	88	NW Force 2	2	...
Singapore	30.14	72	88	SW Force 2	2	...
Hongkong	30.01	70	88	SW Force 2	2	...
Haihong	30.02	72	88	NW Force 2	2	...
Macau	30.03	68	88	NW Force 2	2	...

The barometer has fallen and gradients continue moderate for north winds. Clouds, and rather warm, dry weather prevails.

The barometer reduced to level of the sea, in inches, height and barometer—Temperature of the sea in degrees, Fahrenheit—Force of air saturated with moisture being increased of the wind to two paces. Force of the wind according to Beaufort's Scale of the weather, & Blue Star, Beaufort's Scale of Direction, & Force of the Wind, & Gales, Force of the Wind, & Gusts, Force of the Wind, & Thunder, & Visibility, & Dew wet. — Rain in inches, and humidity. — W. D. —

Hongkong Observatory, 30th October, 1888.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falcon & Co.'s Register).

Today—

Barometer—4 p.m. 30.01

Temperature—4 p.m. 72

Humidity—4 p.m. 88

Barometer—4 p.m. 30.01

Temperature—4 p.m. 72

Humidity—4 p.m. 88

Barometer—4 p.m. 30.01

Temperature—4 p.m. 72

Humidity—4 p.m. 88

Barometer—4 p.m. 30.01

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